

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

November 16, 1854.

Colonel SABINE, R.A., V.P. and Treasurer, in the Chair.

J. Lockhart Clarke, Esq., and Captain Moore, R.N., were admitted into the Society.

The following communications were read:-

I. Letter from Lieutenant Maury to Admiral Smyth, For. Sec. R.S.

" National Observatory, Washington, October 21, 1854.

- "Sir,—I have the honour to state, for the information of the Royal Society, that a new asteroid was discovered here by Mr. James Ferguson, Assistant Astronomer, at 11 P.M., 2nd of Sept. 1854.
- "He was observing Egeria at the time, and found that, the 13th, and this, the 31st, in the field together.
- "I have delayed this communication, waiting to ascertain whether the planet might not have been discovered by observers in other parts of the world; and it appearing that it had not, the priority of the discovery, therefore, belongs to the National Observatory; and this new star is added to the family of asteroids as the first representative of America among them, and a memorial of her zeal in the cause of astronomy.
- "As a testimony of the high appreciation in which the talents and the industry of Mr. Ferguson are held, the honour of naming this planet was left to him. Following the rule adopted by astronomers with regard to the asteroids, he has selected the graceful name of Euphrosyne.

VOL, VII.

"Its approximate ephemeris, with the last observations, are herewith enclosed.

"I have the honour to be,

"Respectfully, &c.,

"M. F. MAURY,

"Lieut. U.S.N."

" Rear-Admiral W. H. Smyth, R.N."

Ephemeris of Euphrosyne.

Elements of Euphrosyne, computed by Prof. Keith, from observations of Sept. 2nd, 6th and 10th.

M. 13° 36′ 33′·3	Sept. 2.721 M. T. Greenwich.
п 352 5 50∙6 ๅ	M. Equ. 1854 0.
A 33 29 21·7∫	
i 22 39 13·6	
ϕ 4 22 30.2	
log a 0.469530	
log μ 2·845712	

Ephemeris for October.

M. T. Berlin.	a.	δ.	$\log r$.	log Δ.
1854, Oct. 19·5	$egin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{h} & \mathbf{m} & \mathbf{s} \\ 1 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$	ı 59 21	0.43828	0.24622
23.5	1 7 49	1 47 29	0.43850	0.24937
27.5	1 3 49	1 33 49	0.43873	$0\ 25345$
31.5	1 0 3	1 18 18	0.43897	0.25861

II. Letter from W. Gravatt, Esq., F.R.S., to Col. Sabine, Treas. R.S.

The writer announced the arrival in London of the Swedish Calculating Machine constructed by Mr. Scheutz.